

LIBRARY

C 4613(3) (11202524)
URBAN DISTRICT OF
CHERTSEY

REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1947

Printed by
PHILPOTT & CO. (SURBITON) LTD.,
40-42, Brighton Road, Surbiton.

URBAN DISTRICT OF
CHERTSEY

REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1947

Printed by
PHILPOTT & Co. (SURBITON) LTD.,
40-42, Brighton Road, Surbiton.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29103009>

ANNUAL REPORT

Council Offices,

Weybridge.

July, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Chertsey Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1947.

From a perusal of the vital statistics which follow it will be seen that the natural increase in population from the excess of births over deaths was two hundred and fifty-one. The birth-rate for the year was 18.41 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 19.27 for 1946. The death-rate was 9.63 per 1,000 of the resident population as compared with 8.84 in 1946.

The incidence of major infectious disease continued low despite the increased number of cases of poliomyelitis, which outbreak is dealt with in detail later on in this report. It is gratifying to be able to report that there were no cases of diphtheria for the second successive year in school or pre-school children. This justifies the intensive immunisation campaign carried out during recent years.

The infant mortality rate was 32.32 per 1,000 births as compared with 41 for England and Wales.

Housing is still the major problem facing the Council. The abatement of overcrowding and a separate house for each family unit is essential if infectious and other diseases are to be effectively controlled. This refers particularly to tuberculosis.

A good start has been made by the rehousing of one hundred and forty-eight families in new permanent and temporary houses, and eleven families in requisitioned properties during the year. There is, however, a good case and need for suitable houses for the aged and childless couples. The percentage of the aged to the total population have been continually increasing during recent years and will continue to increase at a much more rapid rate with

the more adequate pensions and social security schemes now in force. The aged should not be segregated in their own interests and a pool of approximately ten per cent. of houses for the aged and couples without children on or near each Council Estate would meet the demand.

The vacated Service camps in the area where approximately seventy families are in occupation should be regarded as a very temporary measure as these huts will outlive their usefulness in a year or so.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to Members and Officers of the Council, to the County Medical Staff and Medical Practitioners in the district for their very helpful assistance and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D. P. MacIVER,

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

(a) Medical Officer of Health :

D. P. MACIVER, M.D., D.P.H.

The Medical Officer of Health acts in a similar capacity for the Rural District of Bagshot and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. He is also Medical Officer for Ottershaw Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

(b) Senior Sanitary Inspector :

C. J. CLEEVE, C.R.S.I.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

G. H. BIRCH, C.R.S.I.

Mr. C. J. Cleeve holds the certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors, the R.S.I. Certificate for the Inspection of Meat and Other Foods, the Certificate for Building Construction of the Board of Education, and the Honours Certificate of the Institute of Hygiene for Hygiene of the Home.

Mr. G. H. Birch holds the Certificate of the Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board for Sanitary Inspectors and for the inspection of meat and other foods.

(c) Clerk to the Medical Officer of Health :

Miss J. M. Eglon holds a joint appointment. She is responsible for the secretarial duties appertaining to the work of the Medical Officer of Health in all three districts.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,983
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,570
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,630
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£208,435
A sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£829 4s. 0d.

Social Conditions, including Chief Occupations of the Inhabitants.

The chief occupations of the inhabitants are connected with agriculture and engineering; a large part of the area is of rural character, the smaller urban portions contain the bulk of the population in the townships of Addlestone and Chertsey.

Vital Statistics.

	1947	1946
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	526	538
Birth-Rate per 1,000 of the population	18.41	19.27
Number of Still Births	11	13
Number of Deaths	275	247
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	9.63	8.84
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	251	291
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year) ...	17	13
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	32.32	24.16
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child- birth	2	Nil
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population ...	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases : Small- pox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Diarrhoea and Enteritis of children under two years of age per 1,000 births	3.8	1.86
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.31	0.43
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population ...	1.64	1.47
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	2.58	2.58
Death-Rate from Respiratory Diseases (non-tuberculous) ...	0.95	0.86

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

Live Births :	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Legitimate	270	227	497
Illegitimate	16	13	29
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident popu- lation)			18.41
1946			19.27
Mean of five years 1942 to 1946			17.98
Still Births	6	5	11
Rate per 1,000 total births			20.49
1946			23.59
Deaths (net)	152	123	275
1946	121	126	247
Death-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident popu- lation)			9.63
1946			8.84
Mean of five years 1942 to 1946			8.61
Deaths from Puerperal Causes :		Rate per 1,000	Total
		(live and still) births.	
Puerperal Sepsis	0		—
Other Puerperal Causes	2		3.73
Total	2		3.73
Total for 1946	0		—
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age :			
All infants per 1,000 live births			32.32
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			34.20
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			Nil

The following table shows the birth and death rates per 1,000 of the population of the District, and England and Wales, for 1946 and 1947.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

		Annual Rates per 1,000 of Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Maternal Mortality per 1,000 total births	
		Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
		1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Chertsey U.D. ...		18.41	19.27	9.63	8.84	32.32	24.16	3.73	0.0
England and Wales ...		20.5	19.63	12.0*	11.5*	41†	43†	1.17	1.43

*Per 1,000 total population.
†Per 1,000 related births.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

								M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	123
Typhoid and paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5
Other forms of tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Syphilitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	19
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Intra-Cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	22
Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	35
Other diseases of circulatory system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Other respiratory diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1
Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Diarrhoea (under two years)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other digestive diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Puerperal and post-abortion sepsis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Other maternal causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
Congenital debility, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	5
Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Road traffic accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Other violent causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
All other causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6

Byelaws in force in the District:—

Byelaws in respect of New Streets	...	...	...	„	1926
„ „ Buildings	...	...	...	„	1939
„ „ Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	„	1899
„ „ Nuisances	...	...	...	„	1899
„ „ Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	„	1899
„ „ Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	„	1902
„ „ Hackney Carriages	...	...	...	„	1920
„ „ Allotments	...	...	...	„	1907
„ „ Offensive Trades	...	...	...	„	1935

Laboratory Facilities:—

(1) Water. Samples of water as supplied by the West Surrey Water Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination by Messrs. Rideal, Rideal, and Sciver. These samples are taken in rotation from the Urban District of Chertsey, and the Urban District of Walton and Weybridge. The results of these investigations are tabulated on page eleven.

(2) Specimens relating to infectious diseases and routine samples of water and milk have been examined at the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom since 1944. Specimens of an urgent nature, *e.g.*, diphtheria swabs, can be sent for examination to the Laboratory at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey. Payment for these services ceased in March, 1947, and this very useful and necessary work in the control of infectious diseases and examination of food in relation to cases or outbreaks of food poisoning is now undertaken at no cost to the Local Authority.

Routine samples of water, milk and ice-cream have been examined at Epsom throughout the year.

The Bacteriologist at the Epsom Laboratory is also prepared to act in a consultative capacity and this service is much appreciated.

Ambulance Facilities:—

Name of Authority Telephone Number	Number of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station
Cases of Infectious Disease:—		
Ottershaw Joint Hospital Board. Ottershaw 30.	Two	The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.
Non-Infectious Cases:—		
Council Depot, Fordwater Road. Chertsey 2349.	Two	Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

In addition one St. John Ambulance is available and a scheme of mutual assistance is in operation with adjacent Local Authorities.

Nursing in the Home:—

Midwives:—

There are five Midwives practising in the Urban District and supervised by the County Health Department. In addition there are two practising at the Kingthorpe Nursing Home, Addlestone.

District Nurses:—

Five District Nurses are in practice in the Urban District.

Health Visitors:—

There are three County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

Clinics and Treatment Centres:—

The Surrey County Council have provided the following clinics and treatment centres under their School Medical Service and Maternity and Child Welfare Schemes :—

Centre	Address	Clinic	Day
Addlestone	S.C.C. Clinic, Princess Mary's Village Homes	School Medical	Every Thursday
		Child Welfare	Every Friday
		Ante-Natal	Every Thursday
Chertsey	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates Windsor Street Schools	School Medical	Every Wednesday
		Child Welfare	Every Monday
	S.C.C. Clinic, Stepgates	Ante-Natal	1st and 3rd Thursday
New Haw	Co-operative Hall, Woodham Lane	School Medical	Every Wednesday
		Child Welfare	Every Wednesday
Ottershaw	Red Cross Hut	School Medical and Child Welfare	2nd and 4th Thursday

Special clinics for dental and eye treatment are also held monthly, or as required.

Tuberculosis Dispensary:—

Addlestone and Chertsey are served by the following Dispensaries :—

Locke King Clinic, Weybridge :

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Fridays of each month at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Friday of each month at 2.0 p.m.

Clarence Avenue, Woking :

1st, 3rd, 4th and 5th Mondays of each month at 10.0 a.m.

2nd Monday of each month at 5.30 p.m.

Venereal Disease:—

The following clinics are held for any persons wishing to attend from this area :—

GUILDFORD.—Royal Surrey County Hospital.

Fridays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Saturdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

Males—Tuesdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Mondays, 2.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Thursdays, 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

KINGSTON.—Kingston County Hospital, Wolverton Avenue.

Females—Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

WOKING.—Woking and District Victoria Hospital.

Males—Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Females—Tuesdays, 9.30 to 11.0 a.m.

Thursdays, 5.0 to 7.0 p.m.

Hospitals:—

Voluntary General Hospitals, serving Addlestone and Chertsey :—

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.

The Hospital, Weybridge.

Infectious Diseases Hospital :

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw.

The establishment of Botleys Park E.M.S. Hospital, Chertsey, now known as St. Peter's Hospital, has proved very helpful to General Practitioners and their patients in the district.

Supply of Insulin:—

Insulin was provided in one case by the local Council under Ministry of Health Circular 2734/43.

Mortuaries:—

One mortuary is provided for the district, and is situated at the Council's Depot, Fordwater Road, Chertsey.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply:—

The district is within the area of supply of the West Surrey Water Company. Samples of water as supplied by the Company are submitted to chemical and bacteriological examination.

During the year eighteen samples were taken by either the West Surrey Water Company or the Council's Analyst.

The results of analysis of samples taken in the Chertsey Urban District by the Council's Analyst are tabulated below:—

Date sample taken	...	17th Jan.	9th May	3rd July	5th Sept.
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on agar	... ..	15	68	8	4
Organisms per ml. at 20°C in 72 hours on gelatine	... ..	11	3	5	3
Organisms per ml. at 37.5°C in 48 hours on agar	... ..	26	6	5	3
		Absent from	Absent from	Absent from	Absent from
Coliform organisms	...	50 ml.	50 ml.	50 ml.	50 ml.

Chemical Examinations in parts per 10,000.

Free Ammonia	... ..	0.052	0.0015	0.006	0.0066
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.03	0.0075	0.002	0.0048
Oxygen consumed from permanganate (4 hours at 80°F.)	... ..	0.14	0.088	0.0032	0.0576

Water:—

Approximate number of dwelling-houses with main water, supplied direct to the houses	... ..	7,547
Estimated population supplied direct	... ..	28,000
Approximate number supplied by means of standpipes		18
Estimated population supplied by means of standpipes		65

Samples of the water supplied by the West Surrey Water Company to the Chertsey Urban District Council and the adjoining district of Walton and Weybridge are taken monthly at different points and analysed both chemically and bacteriologically. These results are reported monthly to the respective Councils. The results of analysis show that a satisfactory standard has been maintained throughout the year.

By an arrangement with the Water Engineer of the West Surrey Water Company, reports are exchanged monthly and so a fortnightly check on the bacteriological and chemical condition of the supply is available.

Water Supply—Wells and Pumps :—

During the year 12 samples of water were collected from Wells and Pumps at dwelling-houses.

Drainage and Sewerage:—

There was no drainage or sewerage work worthy of note undertaken in 1947.

Rivers and Streams:—

No pollution was detected during the year.

Closet Accommodation:—

The following are the approximate number of pail closets, etc., at premises situate in the district :—

			Privies	Pail or "Elsan" type Tub Closets	Closets
Addlestone Ward	...	...	2	60	—
Chertsey Ward	...	...	—	40	9
Outer Ward	...	...	4	137	—
			—	—	—
Total	...		6	237	9
			—	—	—

In addition to the above there are 35 pail closets at Camps taken over by the Council for temporary housing purposes.

There are also a number of these types of closets at Camping Sites and on Farm lands.

139 closets are emptied weekly under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector. This work is carried out by means of a Dennis Cesspool Emptyer adapted for the purpose.

Public Cleansing:—

(a) Street Cleansing and the disposal of house and trade refuse and salvage are under the supervision of the Engineer and Surveyor, who has supplied the following details :—

Salvaged materials sold during the year :—

						tons	cwts.
Waste paper	...	...	...	...	...	133	18½
Baled tins	...	...	...	...	...	43	17
Scrap iron	...	...	...	...	...	30	17
Non-ferrous metals	...	...	...	...	...	2	7½
Bottles and Jars	...	...	...	...	...	34	12
Cullet	...	...	...	...	...	21	12½
Household bones	...	...	...	...	...	—	8
Kitchen waste	...	...	...	...	...	63	14¼
Textiles	...	...	...	...	...	13	10¾
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	—	8½

Cesspool Emptying:—

This work is carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Two 750 gallon Dennis Cesspool Emptiers are in use whole-time, one of the vehicles is specially equipped for dealing with pail closet contents.

During the year the following work was carried out:—

Number of houses where cesspools were emptied	327
„ „ institutions, business premises, etc., where cesspools were emptied ...	9
„ „ loads removed from private houses ...	3,901
„ „ loads removed from institutions, business premises, etc.	213

Total volume removed from:—

Private houses	... ..	2,925,750 gallons
Institutions, etc.	... ..	159,750 gallons

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector:—

Dwelling-houses inspected under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	1
Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	241
Dwelling-houses visited with respect to water supply	...				140
Dwelling-houses inspected with respect to drainage and closet accommodation	...	...	...	...	50
Premises inspected other than above, including inspections on complaint, enquiries re infectious disease, etc.	...				428
Visits to houses with respect to infestation	...	...	...		23
„ „ Council Houses	...	...	...	...	22
„ „ houses re dustbins	...	...	...	...	35
„ re nuisance from Smoke, etc.	...	...	...		11
„ to houses for purpose of examination of bedding and furniture of prospective tenants for houses					202
Inspections of Meat at Government Slaughterhouse	...				209
„ of Dairies and Cowsheds	...	...	...		38
„ of Food at Shops	...	...	...	...	224
„ of Knackers Yard	...	...	...	...	13
„ of Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...		2
„ of Factories	...	...	...	...	152
„ of Common Lodging House	...	...	...		6
„ of Ice Cream Stores, etc.	...	...	...		89
„ of Tents, Vans, etc.	...	...	...	...	46
„ of Ponds, etc., re Mosquito control	...	...	...		5
					1,937
			Re-inspections	...	1,010
			Total	...	2,947

Other Matters:—

Number of complaints received	...	...	...	...	190
„ „ letters sent	...	...	...	...	574
„ „ letters received	...	...	...	...	635
„ „ rooms disinfected after cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	43
„ „ verminous rooms cleansed	...	...	...		37
„ „ samples of Ice cream taken for analysis	...				14
„ „ samples of Milk taken for analysis	...	...			3
„ „ samples of Water taken for analysis	...	...			12

Preliminary Notices:—

Number of Preliminary notices served	...	...	...	279
Number of Preliminary notices complied with	...	...	...	179

(This number includes premises dealt with prior to 1947)

Statutory Notices:—

Number served under the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

Section 39	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 93	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Number served under the Housing Act, 1936 :—

Section 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Number served under the Water Act, 1945 :—

Section 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Number of notices complied with :—

Public Health Act, 1936.	Section 39	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „	75	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ „ „	83	...	...	...	...	1
„ „ „ „	93	...	...	...	...	1

Housing Act, 1936.	Section 9	...	...	...	...	19
--------------------	-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Water Act, 1945.	Section 30	...	...	...	...	1
------------------	------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(The number complied with under the Housing Act, includes notices served prior to 1947).

Defects remedied and work carried out as a result of the Sanitary Inspector's representations:—

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	50
Eaves-gutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	33
Rainwater pipes repaired or replaced	...	...	...	...	...	17
Means of disposal provided for rainwater	...	...	...	...	...	9
Chimneys repaired	...	...	...	...	...	9
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	19
External walls roughcast or rendered	...	...	...	...	...	9
Concrete provided under floors	...	...	...	...	...	2
Airbricks provided under floors	...	...	...	...	...	7
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	38
Window sills repaired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sash cords provided	...	...	...	...	...	27
Ventilation provided to bedrooms	...	...	...	...	...	7
Exterior of premises painted	...	...	...	...	...	10
Cement plinths provided	...	...	...	...	...	3
Damp proof courses provided	...	...	...	...	...	1
Soil removed away from walls	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	13
Treads to stairs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	5

Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	49
Plastering to walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	56
Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	60
Living rooms or bedrooms cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	47
Passages and Staircases cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sculleries cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	15
Food stores cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ceilings cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	33
Grates and Stoves renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Sinks provided or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sink waste pipes renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	10
Drains repaired or cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	35
Cesspools and new drainage provided	...	...	...	...	...	2
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	153
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	16
Yards paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	...	1
Premises provided with main water supply in lieu of Well supply	...	...	...	...	...	13

Factories Act, 1937:—

One hundred and fifty-two inspections of factories were made during the year and attention called to defects and want of cleansing.

Work carried out as follows:—

Sanitary conveniences cleansed	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary convenience provided	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary convenience repaired	...	...	...	...	1
Sanitary convenience provided with ventilation	...	...	...	...	1
Walls and ceiling of factory cleansed	...	...	...	...	1

Inspections:—

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	47	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	69	105	4	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority †(excluding out-workers' premises)				
TOTAL	86	152	4	—

Cases in which DEFECTS were found:—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	2	2	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...					
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	4	1	—	4	—
TOTAL ...	8	5	—	6	—

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111):—

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel : Making, etc. ...	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Byelaws or Regulations:—

The one Common Lodging House in the district is situated in the Chertsey Ward, and is registered to accommodate 43 lodgers. During the year six visits were made to the premises which were found to be conducted in a satisfactory manner and to comply with the byelaws.

A considerable number of tent and van dwellers continue to visit the district during the year and encamp on various lands for variable periods. Many of these are engaged on agricultural work for farmers within the district.

There are also a considerable number of these types of dwellings on land near the River, the majority of which are only occupied during the Summer season, but there are a small number occupied all the year.

Forty-six visits were made during the year.

Smoke Abatement:—

Complaints were received of a nuisance from smoke and fumes from an Incinerator of a Factory. Representations were made to the firm on the matter.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:—

Number of Council Houses found to be infested ...	...	4
„ „ privately-owned houses found to be infested ...		10
„ „ Council Houses disinfected ...	... ..	4
„ „ privately-owned houses disinfected ...	... ..	8

The work of disinfestation of Council Houses is carried out by the Public Health Department. The treatment consists of fumigation by Cimex blocks and spraying with Zaldecide or other similar product. Picture rails, skirting boards and other moveable woodwork are usually taken down before treatment.

In the case of privately-owned houses, arrangements are usually made by the owner with a Contractor who carries out the necessary work at the expense of the Owner. The Council, if necessary, assist the Contractor by supplying materials at cost price and the Sanitary Inspectors are always prepared to advise and supervise the work.

Before transfer to Council Houses, the belongings of tenants are inspected. If there is reason to suspect infestation, spraying with Zaldecide is carried out.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928:—

Flock used by upholsterers in the area is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the Rag Flock Acts. Flock removed from old bedding and upholstered furniture is destroyed.

Swimming Pools:—

There are no known private swimming pools in the district to which the public are admitted. The Council have provided and maintain a bathing pavilion with accommodation for males and females, on the north bank of the River Thames near Chertsey Bridge; during the summer months an attendant is also provided.

Schools:—

There are nine elementary schools, one secondary school, and ten private schools within the district. All obtain their drinking water from the main supply of the West Surrey Water Company.

All schools have main drainage with the exception of a small elementary school in Lyne in the rural area of this district and a Boys' College which are provided with cesspool drainage, and a private School at Longcross which is provided with a complete drainage system.

HOUSING.

Ninety-five permanent and fifty temporary houses had been completed by the end of the year and one hundred and forty-eight families had been housed therein. In addition, five properties were requisitioned in 1947, giving accommodation for eleven families.

The vacated Service camps are still in use and accommodate approximately seventy families. A considerable amount of work had to be carried out to adapt them for family use. Their maintenance is costly and requires constant attention, particularly the roofs of nissen huts. The time will soon come when they will have outlived their usefulness. There has been no undue prevalence of infectious or other ailments in this community.

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	242
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	242

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925	1
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	242

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	153
(This number includes premises inspected prior to 1947).	

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	16
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices	—
(a) By Owners	19
(b) By local authority in default of Owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

Three dwelling houses were found to be unfit for human habitation and not capable of being rendered fit at reasonable cost. Demolition Orders were served in two cases, and in the other case the premises were vacant and the owner gave an undertaking not to re-let for habitation.

In another case a part of a bungalow was found to be unfit for habitation and owing to its age and structural condition, a Closing Order was made for that part of the bungalow.

Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding:—

All cases of overcrowding coming to notice are referred to the Housing Committee for rehousing as and when accommodation becomes available.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) **Milk Supply:—**

The following number of dealers are on the register kept under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926:—

Cowkeepers who are wholesale traders	...	...	26
Cowkeepers who are retail traders	...	...	4
Retail purveyors	...	...	33

The following licences were granted to sell designated milks under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk	...	...	7
Pasteurised Milk	...	...	8
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Bottling Licences)	..		2
Pasteuriser's Licence	...	...	1

Thirty-eight visits were made to premises where milk was produced or sold and where infringements of the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, were detected the necessary attention was called to the persons concerned.

Tuberculin Tested:—

- (1) Misses Hare and Hornby, Hardwick Court Farm, Chertsey.
- (2) Major C. Micklem, Longcross House, Longcross.
- (3) W. D. Vernon, Anningsley Park, Ottershaw.
- (4) G. J. Caddey, Abbey Chase Farm, Chertsey.
- (5) Elizabeth May Cannon, Fan Court Gardens, Longcross.

Accredited Milk:—

- (1) W. E. Merrett, Hamm Court Farm, Weybridge.
- (2) Greyhound Racing Association Ltd., Hersham Farm, Longcross.
- (3) G. W. Stanford and Son, Chilsey Green Farm, Chertsey.
- (4) R. L. Flux, Pannells Farm, Chertsey.
- (5) A. E. Smith, Crockford Bridge Farm, Addlestone.
- (6) A. Taylor, Queenwood Farm, Ottershaw.
- (7) Gandy and Sons, Almners Farm, Chertsey.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936–1946:—

Tuberculin Tested Milk:—

Thirty samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these, four local producers failed to pass the required tests for cleanliness. After further investigation and advice the required standard was attained.

Accredited Milk:—

Thirty-three samples were taken for bacteriological examination. Of these, four local Accredited producers did not attain the required standard for cleanliness. After further investigation, advice and sampling, two attained the required standard and the remaining two licences to produce Accredited milk were suspended.

Pasteurised Milk:—

Three samples were taken and all passed the required phosphatase tests showing adequate pasteurisation and attained the required bacteriological standard of cleanliness.

(b) Meat:—

There is one Government Slaughterhouse situated at Mead Lane, Chertsey, to which 209 visits were made during the year for the purpose of examination of carcasses and offals.

The following were the number inspected:—

Cattle 2,505; Calves 214; Sheep 2,318; Pigs 165.

The total weight of meat, etc., condemned was 95,385 lbs. This figure includes 67 carcasses and 14 parts of other carcasses affected with Tuberculosis.

The following are details of Meat, etc., condemned:—

Beasts:—

	lbs.
89 Carcasses	45298
37 parts of carcasses	1824
346 Heads and Tongues	10964
775 Livers and parts of 498 Livers	12891
665 Lungs	6581
146 Melts	281
125 Skirts	245
147 Manifolds	2009
113 Hearts	527
87 Tails	168
91 Sets of Feet	1618
220 Sets of Guts	4400
152 Tripes	4560
93 Udders	1133
Fat	1942

Calves:—

2 Carcasses	93
2 Heads	13
4 Plucks	21
1 Liver	4
2 Sets of Guts	9

							lbs.
Pigs:—							
4 Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
1 Pluck	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sheep:—							
3 Carcases	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
6 parts of carcasses	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
2 Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
27 Plucks	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
171 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	297
3 Tripes	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
3 Sets of Guts	...	...	...	...	...	...	
						lbs.	95385

In addition to the above, 4 pigs and one casualty Beast were examined at private premises, the total weight condemned being 460 lbs. In neither case was condemnation due to Tuberculosis.

The following are details of meat condemned:—

							lbs.
Beast:—							
1 Carcase and all offals	...	...	...	...	...	...	310
Pigs:—							
1 Carcase and all offals	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
						lbs.	460

Shops, etc.:—

Two hundred and twenty-four visits were made to Food Shops, etc., during the year.

The following are details of food found to be unsound and unfit for human consumption:—

							lbs.
Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	964 $\frac{3}{4}$
Ox Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	...	156
251 tins of Corned Beef and Corned Mutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	548
4 tins of Luncheon Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
59 tins of Stewed Steak	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
12 tins of Chopped Ham	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
79 tins of Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	35 $\frac{1}{4}$
72 Fish Cakes	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
65 tins of Peas	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 $\frac{1}{2}$

	lbs.
31 tins of Vegetables	72½
58 tins of Beans	62
25 tins of Fruit	53½
8 tins of Tomatoes	16
48 tins and jars of Jam and Marmalade	65
262 tins of Milk	262
19 tins of Ready Meal, Beef Loaf and M. and V. Ration	16½
31 tins of Soup	29
6 tins of Pudding	3
4 tins of Fish Paste	1
2 tins of Macaroni Cheese	2
Prunes, Figs and Dates	137½
Sweets	10
Fresh Fish	1045
Sausages	72
Flour	31½
Cheese	14½
Margarine	12
1 Chicken	6
Sugar	17
6 tins of Syrup	7
3 tins of Tongue	8
4 tins of Orange Juice	4
2 tins of Custard Powder	1
3 tins of Stew	2½
1 tin of Cheese	6
16 tins of Sausage	22
Oranges	392
Eggs	13 doz.
8 Jars of Pickles	7 lbs.
1 Jar of Virol	
31 Packets of Beef Cubes	

Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food:—

There are fourteen premises on the Register where sausages are manufactured or pressed and pickled meat is prepared.

Sale or Manufacture of Ice Cream:—

There are 44 premises on the Register. In 11 cases premises are used for manufacture and in the remaining 33 cases the premises are only used for retail sale of Ice Cream.

During the year 89 visits were made to registered premises and, where necessary, attention was called for improvements.

Fourteen samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

The small manufacturer has found difficulty in obtaining suitable cooling equipment and thermometers for the carrying out of the procedure laid down in the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations which came into force in May, 1947.

The position is improving and most manufacturers are now attaining a high grade of purity.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928:—

The administration of the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, is carried out by the Surrey County Council.

The County Medical Officer has kindly supplied the following table of work done in the Chertsey Urban District during 1947 :—

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or deteriorated			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total		
Milk ...	35	27	62	1	3	4	—	—
Apple Juice	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Cooking Fat	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Drugs ...	—	6	6	—	1	1	—	—
Salad Oil ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Sausages ...	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
Sausage Meat	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Vinegar ...	—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—
Totals ...	37	40	77	2	5	7	—	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever:—

Fifty cases were notified, twenty of these cases being admitted to hospital for treatment. This compares with thirty-five cases notified in the previous year. The main increase was due to an outbreak in a boys' residential school accounting for thirteen cases. Chemotherapy in the form of one gramme of sulphadiazine for twelve days was tried in an attempt to control the spread. No further cases occurred. There were no reactions to the drug so this procedure is well worth a trial under similar conditions.

The remaining cases were sporadic in type and there was very little spread from case to case. The majority of the cases were mild, the acute condition subsiding within a week. Patients were usually discharged after three weeks isolation without complication. There were no cases of the septic variety such as was recorded in the previous year. There was no mortality.

Diphtheria:—

Only one case was notified in the case of an adult not previously immunised. Four further cases were admitted to the infectious diseases hospital under suspicion but after observation the diagnosis was not confirmed.

It is gratifying to be able to record for the second year in succession that there were no cases in children of school or pre-school age. This confirms the efficacy of diphtheria immunisation in the first year of life and further re-inoculation at the age of entering school—a procedure which has been practised in the district for the last two years.

Diphtheria Immunisation:—

During the year four hundred and sixty-two children under 14 years of age were immunised and reinforcing doses were given to school children as required.

The following is the estimated position showing the percentage of children immunised in the district:—

Estimated population of children:—

Under five years	...	...	...	...	2,490
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	...	60%
Five to Fourteen years	...	...	...	...	4,180
Percentage immunised	...	...	...	...	88%

It should be noted that diphtheria immunisation is not usually carried out until a child is approaching one year of age.

Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis):—

Seven cases of this alarming disease were notified and confirmed. Six of these cases were treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The first case occurred in New Haw in May—a female child of 15 months. There was at the time no information of other cases, but the father of the child had recently returned from Europe and this may have had some bearing on the source of infection. The patient, after one month's treatment in the isolation hospital, was transferred to Pyrford Orthopædic Hospital for further treatment of paralysis of the lower limbs.

The next four cases occurred in August. One, a schoolboy of 7 years in New Haw, was discharged home with no paralysis. The second case, a schoolboy of 9 in Addlestone, made a good recovery in hospital. The third case, a girl of 1½ years in Addlestone, was treated at home. The fourth case, an adult male of 34 years, had a very severe attack with extensive paralysis of the arms and legs. After two months' treatment in hospital he made a good recovery and was able to resume work after a further month.

The sixth case occurred at the end of September in Addlestone in a boy aged 6. He had very severe meningitic symptoms and was semi-conscious for several days. Paralysis of some of the cranial nerves followed and weakness of the arms. He made a good recovery after two months' treatment except for a residual facial paralysis.

The seventh case occurred in November in New Haw in a schoolgirl of 12. This was a very acute and alarming case. At the time of this report she was recovering in Pyrford, where she had been transferred for treatment of paralysis of the lower limbs.

None of these seven cases were connected in any way either at home or school, and in only one case was there transient illness in a home contact. This contact case was admitted to hospital for investigation but as the cerebro-spinal fluid was normal it was not regarded as poliomyelitis.

The rigid exclusion of all contacts from schools for a period of three weeks must be considered as helpful in the control of this epidemic. It is at the moment not possible to identify carriers of the virus.

Ten further cases were admitted to the isolation hospital as suspected cases for investigation. A normal cerebro-spinal fluid with no signs or symptoms of meningitis or paralysis ruled out the diagnosis of poliomyelitis.

One death took place outside the district in the case of a boy aged 3 years ordinarily resident in New Haw. This is recorded in the vital statistics for the district.

Dysentery:—

The twenty-four cases notified were all inmates of a Mental Deficiency Institution. The dysentery was of the Flexner type.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases:—

Disease					Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to I.D. Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	50	19	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	1	5*	—
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid Fever)	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	8	—	11
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	2	1	—
Malaria	...	...	...	...	3	—	—
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	85	3	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	36	1	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	1	—	—
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	24	—	—
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	7	16*	1

*Includes observation cases.

Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis):—

According to Age Groups :—

AGE		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid fever)	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Measles	Whooping Cough	Dysentery	Polio-myelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro-spinal Fever	Encephalitis Lethargica	Malaria
Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	1	—	—	—
1—2 years	...	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	10	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
2—3 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	2	—	—	—	—	—
3—4 years	...	...	—	3	—	—	1	—	9	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
4—5 years	...	...	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 years	...	...	—	14	—	—	1	—	36	11	6	3	—	1	—	—
10—15 years	...	...	—	12	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
15—25 years	...	...	—	11	1	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
25—35 years	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
35—45 years	...	...	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
45—65 years	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
65 years and upwards		...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unspecified	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		...	—	50	1	—	8	2	85	36	24	7	1	1	—	3

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases:—

The following cases occurred in Elementary Schools and Day Nurseries :—

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Chicken-pox	1	1	6	2	1	3	3	—	—	—	87	55
Mumps	...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
German												
Measles	...	1	1	—	1	8	10	16	—	1	1	—
Jaundice	...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Head Teachers of the local elementary schools forward to the Medical Officer of Health weekly returns of cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases. This is a useful procedure which is much appreciated, and is a way in which the Medical Officer of Health can be kept informed of the prevalence of infectious diseases other than those required to be notified by the medical practitioners.

Tuberculosis—New Cases and Mortality:—

Age periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 year	...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1—5 years	...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
5—15 years	...	—	2	1	—	1	—	—
15—25 years	...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 years	...	1	4	—	—	1	1	—
35—45 years	...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—
45—55 years	...	3	—	—	—	1	1	—
55—65 years	...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
65 and upwards	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Totals	...	11	13	1	2	4	5	—

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925:—

Public Health Acts, 1926 and 1936:—

No action was required to be taken under the above Acts relating to employment in the milk trade or relating to compulsory removal to hospital.

Public Health Act, 1936—Section 172:—

No case arose in which action was necessary under the above Act and Regulations.

Tuberculosis Care Committee:—

Very useful work was carried out by this committee during the year. All cases requiring help are considered on notification and on discharge from a sanatorium. Particular attention is paid to adequate housing for affected families, for it is realised that prevention of infection in the home is all important. The Housing Committee has been most helpful in giving priority to such deserving cases.

The Ministry of Health's scheme of mass miniature radiography and financial allowances introduced in 1943 and administered by the County Medical Officer of Health represents such an advance in the detection and treatment of this problem that some remarks as to its significance are desirable.

By mass miniature radiography one can rapidly take small X-ray plates of a person's chest and so refer any suspicious cases for a fuller examination. In this matter early pulmonary disease can be recognised and treatment instituted at a stage in the illness when the chances of recovery are good. The mass miniature radiography unit visited the district during the year.

As regards financial allowances, these are a fundamental necessity to ensure that the case after detection receives adequate treatment without undue hardship falling upon either the patient or the family. Maintenance allowances and special payments are available to promote a frame of mind in the patient and family conducive to recovery as well as contributing materially towards any loss of income.